

XIA

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L  
TOP SECRET  
NOFORN

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Tashkent Electric Cable Plant  
2. Excavator Plant in Tashkent

DATE DISTR.

27 April 1960

(manpower, production,  
security, safety, & wages)

NO. PAGES  
REFERENCES

1

50X1-HUM

DATE OF  
INFO.PLACE &  
DATE ACQ

50X1-HUM

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

reports on an electric cable plant and an excavator plant  
in Tashkent

Att. No. 1: A report with two sketches on the Tashkent Electric Cable Plant. The text of the report has paragraphs on the following subjects: labor force; pay; leave; administrative procedures; security; and safety. The sketches are of the site layout and the plant. Both sketches are annotated.

Att. No. 2: A report with two sketches for a plant that makes excavator machinery in Tashkent. The text of the report has paragraphs on the following subjects: production; labor force; pay; leave; administrative procedures; security; and safety. The sketches are an overlay pinpointing the plant and a memory drawing of the plant. The latter is briefly annotated.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Excavator Plant (Raskavatornyy Zavod)  
in Tashkent.

DATE DISTR.

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Production

2. The Excavator Plant produced about 15 machines per month.
3. Scrap iron was brought directly into the plant by rail cars for easy unloading.
4. Sometime after [redacted] 1952 a new foundry was built. The 50X1-HUM old foundry was left standing but [redacted] it was no longer in operation.
5. [redacted] at one time there was a shortage of electricity lasting about ten days due to a heavy winter.

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Labor Force

50X1-HUM

6. [redacted] the labor force (men and women) to be about 500-800 workers; they were divided into three working shifts of eight hours each.

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Pay

7. On the 22nd of each month, an advance was paid to the workers, and then on the 8th of each month the full balance was paid. The male workers earned from 500 to 1,000 rubles and the women employees from 500 to 500 rubles. The pay was on a piecework basis. [ ] working for the foundry of the plant, 50X1-HUM was paid by the actual tonnage produced every day and accounted for every month. [ ] a four-man team [ ] produced between forty to fifty tons a month.

8. Overtime: The overtime procedure was entirely a responsibility of the chief of each individual shop and depended mostly upon need. The chief of the shop decided how long a worker could stay overtime if there was any extra work to be done. Overtime was available for the workers on an average of once or twice a week.

9. Delays in Pay: There were occasional delays in paying the workers occurring every three or four months and lasting from three to four days, after which the workers would get their money. The usual excuse given to the workers for these delays was that there was no money available at that time.

10. Deductions:  
State Loan.....50 rubles a month on a 500-ruble (or over) monthly salary  
Income Tax.....10 per cent of actual wages  
Trade Union Tax... 3 per cent of actual wages  
The Soviet citizens paid another tax [ ] 50X1-HUM  
which was based on the number of dependents they had. [ ]

Leave

11. For one year's work there was an average of 1½ days leave given to the worker. The foundry workers, the electro-welders, and other heavy work categories were given 2½ days leave for one year's work. It was not mandatory to take leave and the workers who did not take their leave could get paid for the period of leave to which they were entitled. There was a Dom Otdykh (rest home) situated at the village of Trochka (about 45 minutes by car from Tashkent). The workmen wishing to join this Dom Otdykh were told to put their application in about one month in advance and they were also obliged to give notification before their actual leave began. The cost for a 12-day stay at the Dom Otdykh was about 85 rubles including food, but not including transportation to and from the location.

50X1-HUM

Administrative Procedures

13. The labor time was checked by a metal disc with a number on it which was presented by each worker every morning to a female employee who was the responsible timekeeper. The same procedure was applied when leaving the plant. There was no time clock.

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14. The only system [ ] about promotions within the factory was that of "examinations of ability." Any worker who felt that he deserved a promotion applied to his supervisor, who in turn told him when the next examinations for promotions would take place. When the worker learned the date of the next examinations, he knew that he was to be questioned by three or four experts on his particular trade. If the worker passed the examination by satisfying this committee of experts, then he was given a promotion to a higher grade and received more money. 50X1-HUM

15. [ ] the most common cause of firing of workers from the 50X1-HUM plant was lack of business; at least that was the reason given to the workers.

16. Passes (Propusk): The pass issued [ ] by the management was described as follows:

- It was a booklet containing the worker's name, profession, shop number where the individual worked and his photo imprinted by a round stamp. The pictures were taken inside the plant by the plant photographer.
- The passes were changed by the management once a year, when the workers were given new passes of another color. Besides changing these passes, an extra check was made once a year at which time only a re-stamping of the passes took place. Notice in advance was given to the workers when the re-stamping (renewal) would take place. When the pass was to be changed the workers were again given notice so that they could bring an extra picture for the new pass. When a worker forgot to bring his pass with him, he could not enter the plant; he had to go back to his house for it in order to get into the plant and work. [ ] there

there was an investigation in such cases with the plant authorities who tried to establish when, where, and how the worker lost his pass. If the pass was lost, it took about ten days for a new one to be issued; during this time the worker could work at the plant provided he had a note to the effect that his pass was lost, and that he would soon get another one, and that for the period of so many days he could enter the plant with this note.

50X1-HUM

#### Security

17. The installation was guarded twenty-four hours a day by armed civilian guards (number unspecified). The guards were placed at different posts around the plant, armed with pistols. There were four or six guard houses located at intervals on top of the two-meter high fence which surrounded the plant. The plant was lighted with strong lights all during the night. To enter the installation the worker had to have a plant pass on which his picture was affixed as well as the necessary information as to his profession, the shop where he was working, etc.

#### Safety

18. The same individual who was in charge of the plant guards was also responsible for the safety and security of the plant as well as for the prevention of fires. [ ] there was a reservoir of water near the 50X1-HUM

gate of the plant, and inside the yard there were pumping motors with pipes to pump water wherever there was a fire. [ ]

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19. **Protective Clothing:** The workers did not have to pay for any protective clothing issued them if their particular work required it, but they had to return this protective clothing upon leaving the plant for another job.

20. See Sketch No. 2 for an annotated layout of the Excavator Plant.

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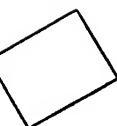
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50X1-HUM

SKETCH No. 1

69°19'

41°21'



Overlay pinpointing the  
Tashkent Excavator Plant

TASHKENT:

50X1-HUM

Scale 1:25,000.

69°18'

41°19'

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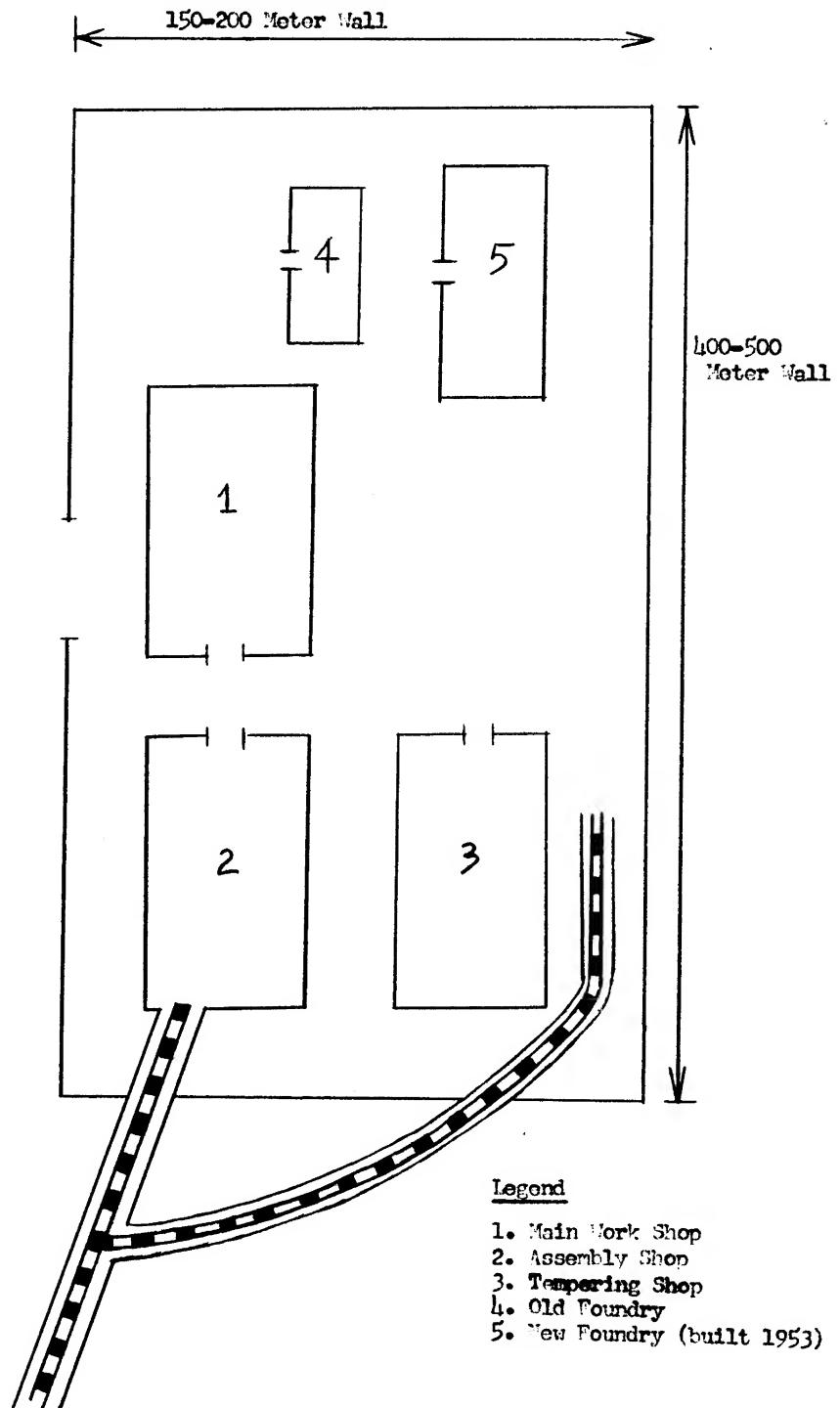
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Sketch of the  
TASHKENT EXCAVATOR PLANT

Sketch No. 2



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1. [REDACTED] the Tashkent Electric Cable Plant i/n Stalin (Tashkentskiy Elektrokabel'nyy Zavod imeni Stalina) located in the northeast sector (Kuybyshevskiy Rayon) of Tashkent 50X1-HUM  
 [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

2. The cables and wires were of all types and served both civilian and military needs. They were made of copper, steel, and aluminum and were covered with such materials as rubber, plastic, lead and silk. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM  
 [REDACTED] Some cables were covered with pitch whose odor permeated the plant area.

3. The drums made in the carpentry shop (Tsekh №. 25) were of three sizes [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM  
 [REDACTED] Some of the drums contained an interior compartment built into the spool center of the drum into which documents were inserted to accompany the product to its destination. The documents contained all the necessary data on the product such as test results conducted on the wire, tensile strength, volume of electricity it could carry, date the tests were conducted, and the tester's signature. If the drums did not contain a built-in compartment, an envelope containing the data was stapled on the side of the drum, or the data and destination were stenciled directly on the drum with black ink. [REDACTED] some destinations [REDACTED] Bulgaria, China, and India. 50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

Labor Force

4. [redacted] the total number of employees of the Electric Cable Plant to be about 2,000, three per cent of whom were administrative workers. About 40 per cent of the employees were women. The plant worked in three shifts: 0800 to 1620 hours; 1620 to 2400 hours; and 2400 to 0800 hours. Every shift had a twenty minute break for a snack. On Saturdays the plant worked as follows: first shift from 0800 to 1400 hours, second shift from 1400 to 2000 hours, and third shift from 2000 to 2400 hours. On Sundays the plant was closed.

50X1-HUM

Pay

5.

[redacted] The workers were paid out of funds allotted to the shop chief who detailed his shop foreman and norm calculator to get the most out of the workers with the least amount of money. Out of the amount they were able to save from repair costs and materials, the salaried (oklad) administrative supervisors in the shop received premiums and bonuses over and above their salaries.

6. Salary payments were made as in most Soviet plants two times a month, and the usual percentage of deductions was taken out of their pay, including three per cent to the Communist Party [redacted]

50X1-HUM

Leave

7. Workers were entitled to twelve working days vacation per year with full pay. Leave was not mandatory, and many workers preferred to stay on the job and collect two extra weeks pay. [redacted] the employees with influence managed 50X1-HUM to get their vacations during the most favorable periods of the year, while the majority of the workers were offered vacations during the inclement seasons.

Administrative Procedures

8. The administrative procedures at the Tashkent Electric Cable Plant followed the usual pattern of most Soviet plants. [redacted]

[redacted] Soviet citizens were required to present the following documentation to the personnel department upon application for a new job: 50X1-HUM (a) autobiography, (b) certificate from place of residence, (c) school testimonials (in the case of youths just starting work), (d) labor book which showed background, training and experience, efficiency, and reasons for leaving former jobs.

Security

9. The workers' time and attendance were not checked very strictly; the worker's permanent pass was examined casually at the gate and there were no time clocks. A closer check was made on the workers, however, when they were leaving the plant, to prevent the stealing of materials.

Safety

10. In the interest of safety, fire drills and air raid alerts were conducted at the Electric Cable Plant. The plant also had a fire department with three fire engines.

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FORM  
- 3 -Sketches

11. Sketch No. 1 is [redacted] of the site layout of the Tashkent Electric Cable Plant. The plant was bordered on the east side by the Tashkent-Chirchik railroad and on the west side by the Salar river. The terrain in the area was flat and unshaded, without hills and few trees. There were some houses dotting the surrounding area, none of which were close to the walls of the plant. 50X1-HUM

12. Sketch No. 2 is [redacted] of the Tashkent Electric Cable Plant. A red brick wall about one and a half meters high surrounded the plant grounds, a rectangular area about 1,000 meters long by 500 meters wide. Barbed wire about one half meter high was set on top of the brick wall. There were two main asphalt road entrances to the plant, one on the north side and the other on the south side. Both had wide iron gates which were swung open for trucks to pass through. At each entrance, there was a side gate for pedestrian traffic; beside each gate was a hut-like shack for the guards who checked the entrance passes. There were other gates, [redacted] one on the east side through which entered a spur of the Tashkent-Chirchik railroad line. [redacted] the spur ran from a small railroad station called Gornyy Chirchik, about 200 meters southeast of the plant.

[redacted] Following  
is a description of the points indicated in Sketch No. 2: 50X1-HUM

Point No. 1: Shop No. 22 - 60 by 35 by four meters high. One story, red brick construction, gable roof made of large corrugated cement tiles. There were about 50 machines for making telephone cables in this building. About 100 employees worked here during the day.

Point No. 2: Shop No. 44 - 60 by 35 by four meters high, one story, red brick construction, gable roof of large corrugated cement tiles. This building contained many machines for making cords for electric irons. They were a type of double machine, where two people could work at the same time, one on each side. Most of the employees of this shop were women and girls, about 50 during the day shift. The cords were cut to certain lengths and then unlet and outlet plugs were attached on the ends, making the cords ready for the consumer market.

Point No. 3: Shop No. 11 - 60 by 35 by four meters high, built of red brick, one-story, with entrances north and south; gable type roof made of corrugated cement tiles. There were several machines for making trolley bus wire out of steel rods by the process of extrusion. This shop employed 40 to 50 workers during the day shift.

Point No. 4: Warehouse - 100 by 40 by five meters high. This large building contained most of the materials used in the manufacturing process which were subject to deterioration, such as copper, wrapping materials, etc. The warehouse was open only during the day, employing about 50 workers. Bulk steel rods and other supplies which did not cost much, could not be stolen, and did not deteriorate easily were stored outside all over the plant.

Point No. 5: A large building about 120 by 45 by five meters high, which produced heavy underground cable. The construction was of brick, one story except for the north end of the building which had a tower-like second story about 40 meters square. The roof was almost flat with many skylights, and there was a continuous series of glass windows all around the building directly under the eaves of the roof. This building also housed the main and central accounting department for the entire plant which [redacted] was particularly concerned with the cost accounting of production.

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Point No. 6: Office building - 25 by four by four meters high. It contained the private offices of the director, assistant director, chief engineer, and the Communist Party Secretary. It also housed about 15 other office workers.

Point No. 7: Mess hall - 50 by eight by five meters high, a one story red brick building with many entrances and an unusual type of twin semi-circular roof construction of poured cement.

it had been erected by a Japanese prisoner-of-war engineer using Japanese prisoners-of-war for labor. The building accommodated about 300 workers at staggered noon meal periods.

Point No. 8: Shop No. 25: This was the plant carpentry shop but it was mainly concerned with making wooden drums for winding the wires and cables produced at the plant. It was not actually a building; it was a rectangular area of about 50 by 30 meters, without walls, under a poured cement roof cover. Some of the sides were protected by wooden or iron screens, others were left open. There were about 30 workers who normally worked only during the day. The only mechanical tools the shop had were a large circular saw, a band saw, and an electric planer.

Point No. 9: Telephone switchboard or exchange office. One-story brick building, six by five meters. about four or five women working as switchboard operators. The exchange was also open at night.

Point No. 10: Shop No. 77. Identical with Point No. 2 (Shop No. 44).

Point No. 11: Shop No. 9 - Repair Shop - One-story brick building about 60 by ten by four meters. Repair work on all machines used at the plant was done by this shop. Maintenance of machinery was handled by the shops themselves, but in cases where self-repair was inadequate, the repair shop was notified and sent out someone to see the machine, or the machine was hauled to the shop if necessary. There were 20 to 30 workers, who normally worked only during the day.

Point No. 12: Instruments Shop - One-story red brick building, 60 by ten by four meters high. This building had been used as a mess hall before the present one was built. The Instruments Shop housed many machines which made tools and parts needed by the other shops in their production work.

Point No. 13: Lumberyard - about 100 by 60 meters, partly sheds and partly open space area where all the lumber was stored. About 12 people were employed here. There were three categories of lumber stored here: (a) the good, dry lumber used for repairing the plant buildings - floors, roofs, etc.; (b) good, but used, lumber and boards from the crates which brought materials into the plant, and which were used, as were logs, for making the drums to wind the cables; (c) scrap lumber and broken boards used for firewood at the plant.

Point No. 14: New construction - about 150 meters southeast of the south gate of the Cable Plant, outside the plant compound. The new building, was under construction in the summer of 1959, was made of concrete and brick and could possibly be more than one story high. it was to be an annex to the Electric Cable Plant.

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Point No. 15: Heating plant - a rectangular building about 100 by 60 meters. It was a one story building but had varying heights because its iron roof had many sides and superstructures.



Point No. 16: Transformer station - an area about 40 meters square surrounded by a wire fence. Inside the fence were transformers which brought power to the plant from the outside.

50X1-HUM



Point No. 17: Fire station - 20 by 40 by four meters; brick structure with a roof of corrugated cement tiles. It housed three fire engines.

Point No. 18: Gornyy Chirchik railroad station - merely a platform with one brick structure by it.

the spur of the Tashkent-Chirchik railway ran to the Electric Cable Plant from this point.

50X1-HUM

Point No. 19: Personnel Department - 10 by 10 by four meters high. One-story brick building, with a roof of corrugated cement tiles. It housed about 15 to 20 office workers.

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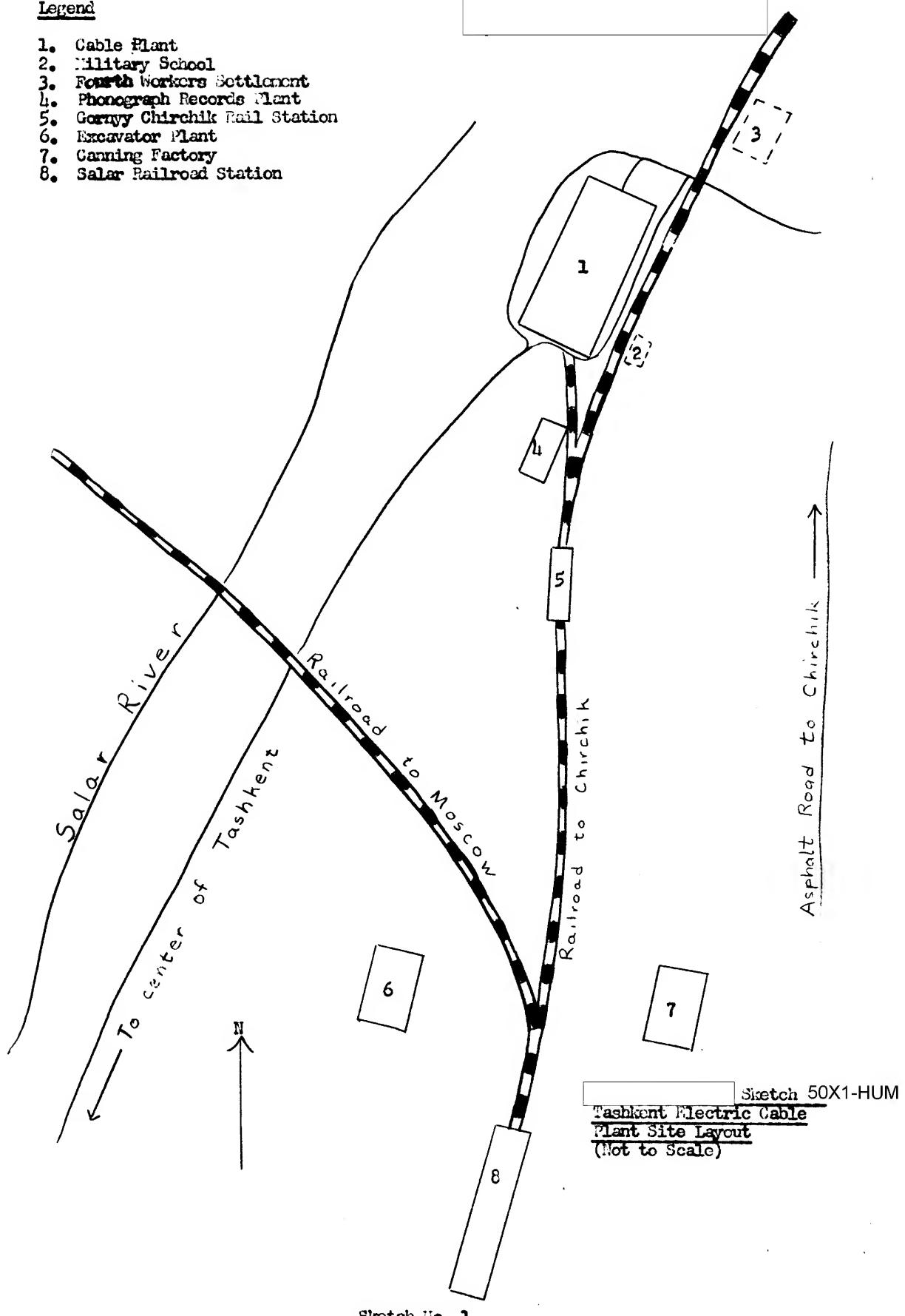
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Legend

1. Cable Plant
2. Military School
3. Fourth Workers Settlement
4. Phonograph Records Plant
5. Gornny Chirchik Rail Station
6. Excavator Plant
7. Canning Factory
8. Salar Railroad Station

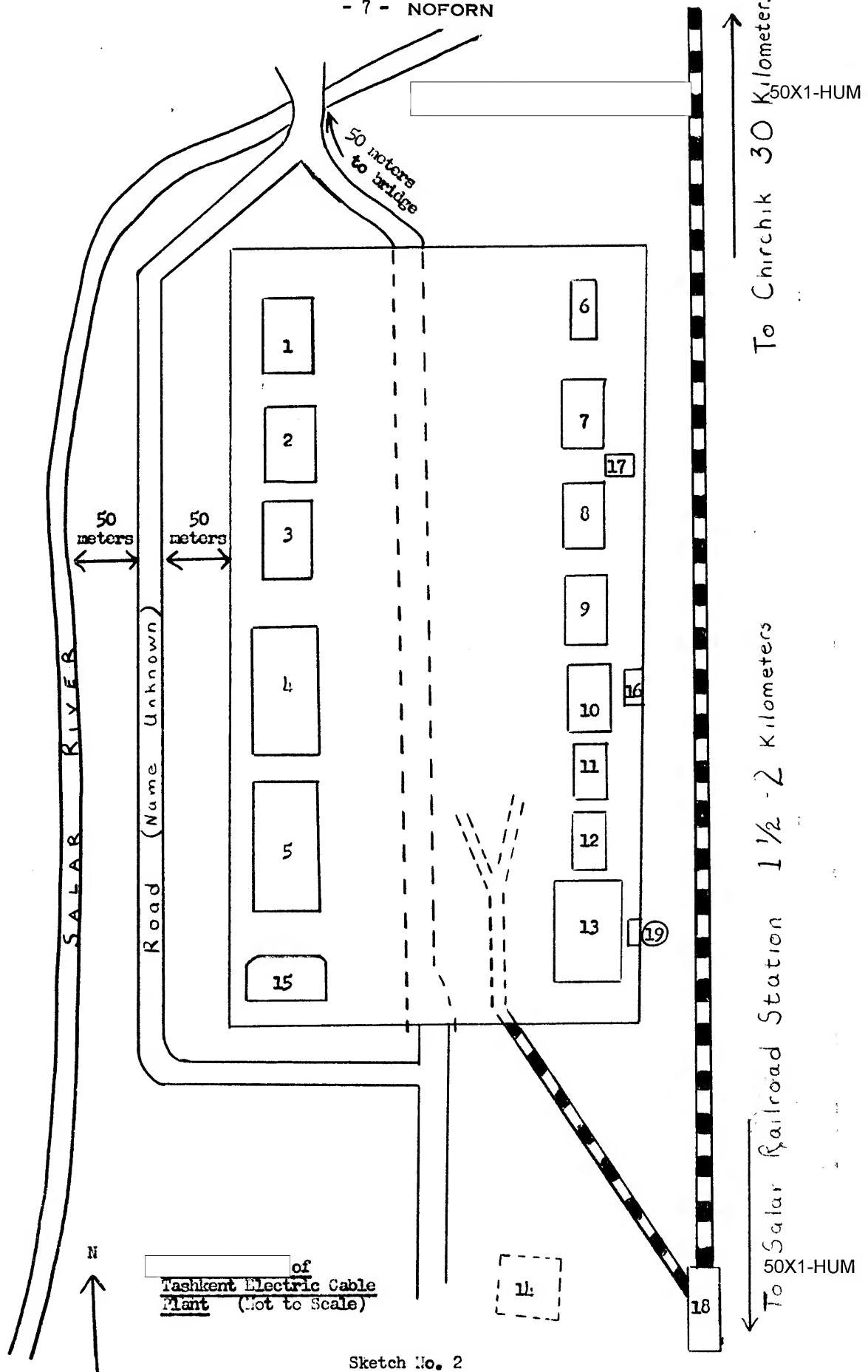


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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

- 7 - NOFORN



C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L